

"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT."

VOL. XXIV.

CLOVERPORT, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1900.

NO. 25.

THE NEW BOARD OF COUNCILMEN

Sworn in Monday Night---The Old Board Goes Out---A Large Attendance.

SALOON LICENSES ELEVATED.

Thos. C. Tousey Elected Clerk, John D. Gregory Treasurer, and John Hall Marshal---Mug Severs Speaks---Adjourned for One Week---The Proceedings Detailed.

Monday night was the regular meeting night for the Board of Councilmen. The City Hall was crowded with men eagerly awaiting the dispensing of business, as it was the last assembly of the old Board.

Major Barry promptly called the minutes of the last clerk read the minutes of the last meeting and the annual statement, which was approved. All members of the Council were in attendance. Major Barry called for any unfinished business. There was no report to offer.

New business was then acted upon. Councilman Conrad spoke in behalf of Tax Collector Short, who has the city tax book for the year 1898. He said all of the collectable taxes had been collected, and the balance could not be collected, unless the law was resorted to. The master was called to come before the new Council.

The Mayor called upon the following committees: Street, Finance, Ordinances and City Code; and each reported nothing on hand.

Clerk D'Hay read a report from the city officers, which was accepted. The claims and accounts were next to come before the body and were disposed of.

After a few remarks to the old Board by the Mayor in his unostentatious way, the old Board adjourned sine die.

Major Barry called the new Council into the rotunda of the City Hall and proceeded to administer the oath of office. The new Council is composed of J. Faase Harris, R. N. Hudson, S. H. McCracken, Eugene Hayes, Barney Bohler and James Mattingly.

The first business before the Board was the appointment of a clerk. Councilman Mattingly nominated R. C. Tousey, and Councilman Harris seconded the motion. Councilman McCracken put in nomination Mr. Fred DeHuy, which motion was seconded by Councilman Hudson. A vote was taken, and Tousey received 5, while DeHuy received 1.

The election of a City Mayor was acted on. There were three candidates: the office, Jesse Key, S. H. McCracken and the third, an incumbent, Marshal Hall. A secret vote was taken. Keys received no votes, McCracken 1 and Hall 5. Hall in his polite way thanked the new Board for granting him the office.

The office of Treasurer was to be filled, and Councilman Hayes put in nomination the present Treasurer, O. T. Skillman. The name of J. D. Gregory was put before the body. After the ballot was taken Skillman had received 1 vote and Gregory 5.

Councilman Hayes was elected to fill the office of Sinking Fund Commissioner.

The election of a City Tax Collector and Assessor was tabled, to be acted upon later.

Mr. Fred DeHuy, who fills the office of Judge pro tem., offered his resignation before the new Board, which was not accepted.

Major Barry then disposed of the placing of the Councilmen on the various committees, as follows:

Street---R. N. Hudson, chairman; J. G. Harris and S. H. McCracken.

Finance---Eugene Hayes, chairman; James Mattingly and S. H. McCracken.

Ordinances---J. G. Harris, chairman; R. N. Hudson and Barney Bohler.

Police---J. Faase Harris, chairman; Barney Bohler and Eugene Hayes.

Major Barry asked for any new business the new Council might have to offer. An amended ordinance was read, raising the saloon license from \$600 to \$1,000, the license for operating distilleries to \$500, and the license to show almost any kind was increased. Drawings were raised to \$500 for the retailing of spirits.

Attorney D. H. Severs was present and applied for license for Mike Popham under the ruling of the New Ordinance provided that it was properly legal. The application was denied by the Board until the decision of the Local Option contest now in the circuit court.

There being no further business before

THE CROSS AND THE CROWN.

CLOVERPORT KY., Mr. EDISON---Here is a Xmas greeting---to all whom it may concern and may each one receive even more abundantly than her gift is my wish.

We were somewhat surprised to read in the Louisville Times a few weeks ago an article that was as false as its author. It was written by a Judas with more venom on his tongue than brains in his head, who if a mere irritant dared to reflect upon the good women of this town. A more noted or braver band of Christian women never set foot on Kentucky soil than at least half a dozen besides that chilly December day to bathe on the streets for the right, to stand for the poor, and to bind their hands from drunkards' graves.

Will such earnest prayers and pleadings as ascend regularly from these churches that stand as monuments of peace and good will, not be heard and answered? No, no, a thousand times no. God does not turn His children away. These seen that have been soon broadcast will receive a hundred fold:

May the poor women who so gloriously won the victory on the 13th of November be the k-yotes of J. W. H. in the last issue of the News from the stirring press wielded at Big Spring by my old friend and neighbor, Mr. Hardin. I well remember, made those three predictions he mentioned, especially the first: "None of you will live to see another Democratic President." This is still a harder blow, but circumstances constrain us to endorse: "You may never live to see another Democratic Governor of Kentucky."

Mr. Hardin gives the "matchless" a sarcastic and well-timed rub. He didn't carry "like a cyclone" with a cent, did he? And when Mr. Hardin and all the "judges of our Supreme Court"---the President, and getting down to Coxey, Kelly and what the "matchless" said is fit food for every sensible Democrat in the whole United States to chew and digest. John G. Carlisle an arch-traitor! The noblest statesman on record! A man who was speaker of the National House of Representatives an office next to the President. Then, as Secretary of the Treasury he reflected the high estimate placed upon his dignity and influence.

The change of the money standard from gold to silver was declared the day of salvation. Its action had the effect of continuing the depression of our industries and trade went in '93, so that in '95 there was a general belief that business was almost at a standstill and the country was financially prostrate. Mr. Bryan declared, with those who followed him, that it was impossible to restore prosperity unless free coinage of silver should be provided for by legislation. "Our" party (Mr. Hardin's, mine and Carlisle's) maintained that the preservation of the present standard of money, or the "gold standard," would revive industries, the extension of markets and the full employment of labor. Before 1895 the Democrats recognized in their National platform that the gold standard should be maintained and that all money should be maintained at a parity by our legislation.

I left Kentucky on Dec. 13th and on the 14th I landed in St. Louis, and the 15th I landed in the great railroad center of Missouri and of the West. This city is the greatest railroad center in the country and is a man of the world center for the West to the West.

The above Board are comparatively young men and were elected as a progressive ticket. They are the offspring of the town's leaders and did nobly their work on their first meeting night by the adoption of the various ordinances that were constituted.

The above Board were very indicative of public. With this Board the citizens hope it will not be long until our streets are lighted by electricity and supplied with water.

A MOTHER.

Sights, and Experiences Enjoyed Along the Way.

DALLAS, TEX.—Dec. 23, 1899.—Dear John—While spending the day in this city my mind naturally drifts back to the dear old hospitable State and it is central on the noble county of Breckinridge which abounds the country paper in the State and through which column I am permitted to speak to my friends.

Mr. T. C. Tousey who for years has been identified with Cloverport's best interests, has given a splendid report of the town's affairs and did nobly their work on their first meeting night this time. The office was conducted with the best of care.

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Newly Elected Councilmen.

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FIGURES FOR THE FARMER.

Selection and Preparation of Feeding Stuffs Controlled by Many Factors.

HOW TO GET BEST RESULTS.

[By E. W. ALLEN, in FARMERS' BULLETIN NO. 2.]

To simplify matters for the farmer, calculations have been made of the amounts of digestible protein, fat and carbohydrates contained in 100 pounds each of a large number of more commonly used feeding stuffs. As has been fully explained above, they are derived from averages of composition and of digestibility, both of which are subject to considerable variation. In calculating these American analyses and digestion coefficients found in American experiments were used as far as possible. They are the figures which the farmer has to consult to find the food value of a material in selecting his feeding stuffs or making up a ration.

The last column in the above table, headed "fuel value," indicates the heat and energy value of the food. It will be remembered that one of the primary functions of the food is to produce heat for the body and energy for work. The value of food for this purpose is measured in "heat units" or "calories," and is calculated from the nutrients digested. Thus the value of one pound of digestible protein, fat and carbohydrates will be about 4,200 calories, and of one pound of digestible protein or carbohydrates about 1,800 calories. The total fuel value of a feeding stuff is found by using these factors.

The meaning of the figures in the above table is that in 100 pounds of green corn fodder containing an average amount of dry matter (20.7 pounds) there are contained approximately 11.0 pounds of digestible protein (materials containing nitrogen), 12.05 pounds of digestible carbohydrates (starch, sugar, fiber, etc.), and 0.37 pounds of digestible fat; and that these materials, when burned in the body, will yield 25,076 calories of heat, furnishing energy for work and maintaining the temperature of the body.

Feeding Standards for Different Kinds of Animals.

It will be remembered that the primary functions of food are to repair the waste of the body, to promote growth in immature animals, and to furnish heat and energy. And for these purposes only the digestible portion of the food is to be taken into account. The amount of digestible protein, fat and carbohydrates in a ration is an indication of its fitness to fulfill these purposes. The next question is, How much of these materials does an animal require, and in what proportion should they be given? This differs with the purpose for which the animal is kept, whether it is growing, being fattened, used for work or making milk. An ox standing in the stall requires less food nutrients than one which is worked hard every day. That is, in drawing heavy loads the animal breaks down a certain amount of muscular tissue, which must be replaced by protein in the food, and it uses energy or food which is also furnished by the body nutrients. In standing in the stall it still requires protein, fat and carbohydrates to perform the necessary functions of the body, as digestion, to maintain heat in winter, to grow a new coat of hair, etc. But if it is fed the same ration as when working hard the tendency is to get fat.

Selection of Feeding Stuffs.

In selecting feeding stufs for his stock the farmer will naturally be governed by the conditions of the market. The cost of feeding stufs is controlled by other factors than the actual amounts of food materials which they contain; indeed, there often appears to be very little connection between the two. Bearing in mind that the protein is the most expensive ingredient, the farmer can make his selection with the aid of the tables showing the digestible materials in 100 pounds. Those who show him whether what is offered is preferable as a cheaper feed than corn at 60 cents, and how gluten meal at \$23 per ton compares with linseed meal at \$27. In these comparisons only the protein and fuel value need necessarily be considered. Of course, the special adaptability and the reverse of some materials to different kinds of animals will be taken into account.

But another important consideration when fertilizers or manures have to be relied upon is the manurial value of a feeding stuff. This is shown by the nitrogen in the protein and the phosphoric acid and potash in the ash. Feeding stufs differ widely in this respect. Wheat and cotton-seed meal having a high manurial value, while corn meal is relatively low. The value of the manure is largely determined by the character of the food given. If the manure is carefully selected, and the mortifying, and the rotting of the olden time are good for literature now.—Chicago Tribune.

Preparation of Food for Animals.

One point upon which there seems to be much misconception is as to the influence of previous treatment of the food on its digestibility. Thus, for example,

the effect of drying hay is not to lessen the digestibility of the hay. The soluble materials may be washed out if the hay is raised upon, and the tender parts may be lost in harvesting, but in ordinary haymaking the water of the grass is largely dried out without the digestibility of the constituents being materially affected. Hay stored for a long time, even when kept dry and not allowed to heat, appears to lose a part of its value as food. Experiments have shown that rowen was less digestible after keeping over winter than when cut in the fall, even though there was no change in composition; and it was not well related by animals.

Cooking and Steaming Food.

There has been considerable misconception as to the value of cooking and steaming food for stock. Experiments abroad have indicated that cooking or steaming coarse or unpalatable foods was

advantageous, not on account of making the food more nutritious, but in inducing the animals to eat larger quantities of it. In fact, it has been shown for lupine hay and some other materials that the digestibility of certain of the food ingredients, notably the albuminoids, was diminished by steaming and the cooking of potatoes, which was formerly believed advantageous, has been shown to be of no advantage whatever in case of milch cows, although it was of some advantage to pigs. Julius Kubin, in his book on feeding, says:

"Unless large amounts of straw and coarse foods are to be fed and the supply of good hay is limited, it is better to steam it, as it is more profitable to omit the steaming. If the reverse condition prevails steaming will be found a very advantageous means of inducing the animals to eat sufficiently large quantities of the food."

DRY MATTER AND DIGESTIBLE FOOD INGREDIENTS IN 100 POUNDS OF FEEDING STUFFS.

Feeding stuff.	Dry matter.	Pr.tein.	Carbo-hyd're.	Fat.	For.1.
Corn fodder* (average of all varieties)	29.7	11.1	12.08	0.37	26.076
Rye fodder	23.4	10.5	14.11	0.44	31.914
Oat fodder	37.8	2.89	22.36	0.04	57.575
Barley, in bloom	27.0	1.91	15.91	0.58	57.593
Orchard grass, in bloom	30.1	1.49	16.78	0.42	34.755
Meadow fescue, in bloom	38.4	2.28	21.71	0.30	57.575
Timothy, at different stages	29.8	1.91	15.53	0.33	57.575
Kentucky blue grass	28.9	1.92	15.63	0.36	34.162
Red clover, at different stages	29.2	3.07	14.82	0.69	57.593
Crimson clover	19.3	2.16	9.31	0.44	23.101
Alfalfa*, at different stages	20.3	2.32	11.11	0.33	34.162
Seja bean	28.5	2.79	18.82	0.65	57.593
Corn fodder, * and cured	30.5	0.56	17.79	0.62	25.714
Corn, dried, field cured	30.5	1.98	33.16	0.57	67.766
Orchard grass	90.1	4.78	41.99	1.40	92.900
Redtop grass	84.1	4.60	41.83	0.05	100.000
Timothy, all analyses	80.8	2.89	41.72	1.43	92.729
Kentucky blue grass	78.8	4.76	37.33	1.95	86.516
Hungarian grass	92.3	4.50	51.67	1.34	110.131
Meadow fescue	90.4	4.50	51.67	1.34	110.131
Orchard grass	87.1	4.22	43.26	1.33	93.925
Rowen (mixed)	83.4	7.19	41.20	1.43	96.040
Mixed grasses and clover	87.1	6.16	42.71	1.46	97.059
Red clover	84.1	1.46	41.82	1.36	100.000
Alegheny clover	90.3	1.15	41.70	1.36	100.000
White clover	91.4	10.49	35.13	1.29	95.877
Crimson clover	88.7	1.46	41.82	1.36	100.000
Alfalfa	80.3	1.70	37.40	1.34	94.000
Soja bean	88.7	1.78	37.72	1.54	98.565
Wheat straw	90.4	0.78	37.94	0.46	73.953
Oat straw	92.2	0.74	41.45	0.46	83.200
Barley straw	89.4	1.10	41.63	0.74	97.493
Roots and tubers	89.2	2.39	39.99	1.03	82.957
Potatoes	21.1	1.27	15.59	0.31	31.366
Beets	13.0	1.31	8.84	0.08	10.388
Mangel-wurzels	9.1	1.03	6.55	0.11	12.888
Cotton seed (whole)	9.5	0.81	6.46	0.11	12.986
Cotton seed (oil)	11.4	0.88	7.74	0.11	16.497
Canola seed	11.4	0.81	7.83	0.22	16.999
Corn (average of dent and flint)	89.1	7.69	66.60	4.28	156.850
Bareley	89.1	8.69	64.83	1.60	143.459
Grain millet	91.2	2.58	41.82	0.30	100.000
Grain sorghum	88.4	9.12	67.93	1.36	152.490
Corn meal	85.0	7.65	65.20	3.25	145.028
Corn-and-cob meal	84.9	4.66	56.28	2.87	128.806
Oatmeal	32.1	11.53	52.06	5.95	143.302
Bareley meal	84.0	7.79	65.28	1.60	143.459
Grain sorghum and cane* equal parts	88.1	7.29	61.20	3.72	143.276
Pea meal	89.5	16.77	51.78	0.65	136.246
Wheat products	92.3	20.40	43.75	0.39	155.559
Skim milk	91.2	25.00	43.75	0.38	155.559
Hominy chops	88.9	7.45	55.24	6.81	134.342
Malt sprouts	89.8	18.72	43.50	1.16	120.624
Brewers' grains (wet)	24.3	4.00	9.37	1.38	30.692
Brewers' grains (dried)	31.4	4.00	9.37	1.38	30.692
Brye bran	88.4	11.45	50.28	1.96	123.089
Wheat bran, all analyses	85.2	10.01	41.23	2.87	111.735
Wheat middlings	84.0	12.79	53.15	3.40	136.955
Wheat bran middlings	86.5	27.70	36.87	6.04	138.149
Cotton seed meal	91.8	37.01	16.52	1.52	167.653
Cotton-seed hulls (old process)	89.8	0.42	30.95	1.69	65.480
Linseed meal (new process)	89.8	27.39	36.36	7.06	131.028
Peanut meal	89.3	42.24	28.42	6.86	151.261
Milk and its by-products:					
Whole milk	12.8	3.48	4.77	3.70	30.866
Skim milk, cream raised by setting, cream raised by setting	9.6	3.13	4.69	0.83	18.048
Buttermilk	9.4	2.94	5.24	2.09	18.493
Whey	9.9	3.87	4.00	1.06	37.685
	6.6	3.64	4.74	0.31	11.681

*Corn fodder is entire plant, usually sown thick. *Herd's grass of New England and New York.

The Artist's Hobooodo.

"Artists are a queer lot," remarked one of them yesterday as he smoked pensively. "I don't know what they are," said the other, looking at a small sketch of a man in a suit and a pair of pyjamas, and doing good work at that. "I just dreamt like a redheaded girl last night. That lets me out. I can dream of any other kind of girl and it doesn't cost me work, but if I dream of my dream has red hair, I'm no good the next day."

"No, it's not superstitious. I don't know what it is. All artists have their off days from some cause or other, and some of them have antidotes. I have one. Just give up when the redheaded girl comes across the path of my dreams."

Experience Versus Arithmetic. Teacher—Johnny say stand up to receive. Now, Johnny, suppose I borrow \$50 from your father and agree to pay \$5 a week, how long will it be before he gets his money?

Teacher—Oh, think again; that's not right!

Johnny—Yes, it is. I know my father. He'd have you up in the court by that time.—New York World.

Looked Suspicious.

"Isn't your neighbor Blinkinoff a drinking man?"

"I wouldn't like to give an opinion on that subject. I'll admit, however, that he is the other half trying to drive a sponge into an ash barrel, thinking that it was elder."

"It's a cold, iconoclastic age, and the mortifying, yet instructive, comeuppance of the olden time is good for literature now.—Chicago Tribune.

One would better be trustful of 99 friends who are less than doubtful of one who is true. Suspicion and super-suspicion are at once the badges and the bane of a little soul.

It is said that the first weeping willow in England was planted by Alexander Pope, the poet.

THE BRECKENRIDGE NEWS: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1900.

A Virginia Mother

Friend, beginning six months before confinement. She felt perfectly well until a few hours before the baby was born, and was in labor less than two hours. She had no morning sickness, no headache, no pain in the womb, no swelling, no breathing difficulties. Her baby was strong and the birth was easy.

Mother's Epidemic is the only remedy which relieves the expectant mother. It is a balsam to be applied externally. Nothing but harm can come from taking medicine internally at such times. Some physicians said to relieve mothers are not only humbug, but positively dangerous.

Mother's Friend costs \$1 a bottle of

the Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Extends to all of its patrons

This Establishment

Extends to all of its patrons

A New Year's Greeting

W. E. BROWN, Irvington, Ky.

Sick People

Demand the satisfaction of knowing that when a physician gives them a prescription that it will be filled with the purest of Drugs. Our entire stock is pure and fresh.

STATIONERY.—In this department we have gained the reputation of having the nicest and best goods sold in Irvington. A share of your patronage is solicited.

MOREMEN & POPHAM, Leading Druggists, IRVINGTON, KY.

UNDERTAKING AND BURIAL TRIMMINGS

Our Great Run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

JOLLY & McGLOTHLON, IRVINGTON, KY.

SEND NO MONEY WITH YOUR ORDER, CUT THIS CARD AND MAIL IT.

SHABEEB CABINET SEWING MACHINE \$15.00

THE BOER WAR CHIEF

GENERAL PIET JOUBERT AND HIS
BRILLIANT FEATS AFIELD.Three Successive Victories in
the War of 1881—He Avoided Blunders
With His Forces Fell Into Them—His
American Record.

(Copyright, 1899, by O. L. Klinefelter.)

IT IS no less a surprise to the uninitiated that the Boers have a real general than that they have an army as well as the sublime audacity to beat the British in the full panoply of martial power. The affairs at Laingsnek and Majuba Hill, 1881, were not military accidents, as the defeated side would have the world believe. The English troops went into it then expecting to scatter a rabble. They met General Piet Joubert and his Boer riflemen, who outgeneraled and outfoxed them, and the scattering was all on their own side.

“Use old Gladstone saw after Majuba that he must cost England more to recover the Boers than all the tax revenue from the Transvaal could amount to in 100 years, so he called off the army and spared England the impending shame of defeat and an appalling death roll. When it comes to the Boer death roll, it depends upon the man behind the gun, but Joubert behind the army regulated the clinch; hence it is of first importance to have a general.” Later biographies of General Joubert, the tactician of the South African forces, the remarkable first blow at Britain’s power, call him an American. It is said that he served under Dupont early in the civil war and afterward commanded a company of confederates.

But if Joubert was a civilian general to begin with that is no reason why great things should not be looked for in campaigns directed by him. One of the cleverest strategists as well as heroes of the Civil War, the Confederate army was the divinity of the Federal army in the eyes of the Confederates, with seldom more than 5,000 men he helmed Federal armies and ruined campaigns. Joubert need do no more than that against the British and still show genius and perhaps win the day without a great battle.

Names are immaterial, and it was not generalship. It was something akin to it which Joubert displayed when he beat the British and won Boer independence in 1881. It was a brilliant fighting campaign of but few weeks, but the British lost at every point. There were good chances for blundering, but only the English had the advantage of them. They blundered everywhere.

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Joubert made no mistakes. In the very first engagement, Bronkhorst Spruit, the British, numbering 260 trained men from the garrison, were met in an open by an equal number of Boers, who dispersed and marched toward Pretoria. Considering the length of the engagement, an appalling number of British were killed and wounded and the rest captured. It was a plain case of annihilating an armed force.

The strategy for the Boers in 1881 consisted in cutting off or isolating the British garrisons in the Transvaal and keeping the outside troops beyond the border. But errors were made, and the British lost at every point. There were good chances for blundering, but only the English had the advantage of them. They blundered everywhere.

Joubert is not an American product; he is known to many Americans, for he visited this country in 1890. One of the stories told at a re-



GENERAL JOUBERT.

ception given him by the Holland society in New York illustrates his character. When the leaders came together after Majuba Hill to sign a treaty with the British leader said to Joubert:

“I never expected to make peace with you, sir.”

“Because,” said the Briton, “I intended to drive you from the country and settle with those who were left.”

“Well, sir,” was the sharp retort, “had it come to that pass I would have led it come to all my countrymen I could and killed those who wanted to stay behind.”

Joubert tells a story to illustrate his contempt for British marksmanship in riflery with that of his followers.

“What is a boy,” he says, “but an English marksman? I have no question about our farm.”

One day three heartbeats sprang from the vest, and half the regiment shot at them and missed. I and two other lads brought our rifles to where this great remedy is at hand. No home should be without it.

“That’s just the way we now shoot the English.”

GEORGE L. KLINEFELTER.

Brn. Gallipot Syrup Invariably cures all external afflictions. The wonderful medicine performs to-day, what the specie did in the past half century, the speediest cures of cold in the throat, chest and lungs.

HOME CURE FOR BLOOD POISON.

Beware of the Doctors'
Patchwork; You Can
Cure Yourself at Home.

There is not the slightest doubt that the doctors do more harm than good in treating Contagious Blood Poison; many victims of this loathsome disease would be much better off to-day if they had never allowed them to touch them. The only treatment that cures this disease is the one that the doctors only remedies which the doctors ever give for blood poison.

The doctors are wholly unable to get rid of this disease—the sores and eruptions. They do this by driving the poison into the system and endeavor to keep it shut in with their constant doses of potash and mercury. The result is that the disease is soon greatly improved. I followed closely your “Directions for Self-Treatment,” and the large spotches on my chest began to grow pale and smaller, and before long they were gone. I was then cured, and my skin has been as clear as glass ever since. I cured myself at home, after the doctors had failed completely.

It is valuable time, therefore, to expect the doctors to cure Blood Poison, for the disease is beyond their skill. Swifts Specific.

S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—sets in at entirely different way from potash and mercury—it forces the poison out of the system and gets rid of it entirely. Hence it cures the disease, while other remedies only shut the poison in where it lurks forever, constantly undermining that constitution. Our syrup is a private prescription, and is without any cost. We give all necessary medical advice, free of charge, and save the patient the embarrassment of publicity. Write for full information to Swifts Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

A Doctor in a Hospital.

We seated ourselves on cushions, and each took possession of the flat pieces of some which supplied the place of a plate during the meal, those articles not being considered a necessary luxury. In the center of the table stood a large basin containing a cold, clear, pale liquid, which was to be drunk. The wooden ladies provided for each guest. We were seated round a large table, and the Boers as sprightly as the chamois of the Alps, and Joubert ordered them to climb that hill to the cover of the brim and from there open on the table the cold drink. When we were more than half way up, the British found that the hill was safer at a distance from the brink than it was close to the edge, where the Boers could be watched, so they fell back to save positions and left the Boers to the water, where they were.

Our meal was concluded by coffee, made in a corner of the room over red charcoal in a copper pot and poured thick into small glasses fitted in gold filigree cups. The lady who made the coffee did not speak when we were eating, but when her tea was served she had a curry of vegetables, followed by the Zagzag pudding, fruit and rice, called so from a native of that village having brought the recipe to the table.

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PRISONERS OF WAR.

A Kentucky Missionary Writes Entertainingly of the Indian Reservation in Oklahoma.

THE APACHE IN WAR AND PEACE

By Miss Maud Adkison, of Guston, Ky.

At your request I send a short sketch of the Apache Indians and why they are prisoners of war.

In May, 1885, things had come to a bad pass at the Apache Agency at San Carlos, Arizona, because of the lack of harmony between the War Department and the Department of the Interior, Gen. Crook, that prince of Indian manipulators, had asked to be relieved of his command, discipline had been relaxed and the Apaches affected by the uncertainty of the government's policy had grown bold and reckless.

Brooding over wrongs, some of which were and some exaggerated or fancied, a group of these men whose names are familiar to all army men, gathered together in a small room, deeply of "Tucson," their native language, and with earnest and driven on by their restless spirit, they broke away by night from their reservation—one hundred and twenty-four men, women and children in all—and fled to the wild fastnesses of the Sierra Madres. The two leaders were the now famous Geronimo (Medicine Chief) and Naiche (the War Chief) who, though less well known, played as important a part in the events which follow as did Geronimo.

Geronimo was short, thickset but spare and of great endurance. General Miles says of him: "He was one of the brightest, most determined-looking Indians that I have ever seen."

He had the clearest, sharpest, dark eyes I think I have ever seen, unless it were those of Gen. Sherman when he was at the prime of life and just at the close of the great war. Every movement indicated power, energy and determination. In everything he did he had a purpose." The description still pictures the old chief as he comes to visit our school, and regardless of invitations walks through our private rooms, examining our objects of interest, his sharp eyes alight with admiration. In his sharp eyes I think I have ever seen, unless it were those of Gen. Sherman when he was at the prime of life and just at the close of the great war. Every movement indicated power, energy and determination. In everything he did he had a purpose." The description still pictures the old chief as he comes to visit our school, and regardless of invitations walks through our private rooms, examining our objects of interest, his sharp eyes alight with admiration.

We count it a great privilege to work with and for these people and only last evening, Naiche, the most influential chief of all, told Mr. Wright that he wants to walk in the "Jesus road." Dorothy, the daughter of Naiche, is my interpreter, and Ramona, Chihuhuan's daughter, is a Christian, so you can see how ready we can appear to help.

While these men were in prison at Fort Pickens their little children were sent to the great industrial school for Indians at Carlisle, Penn., where they learned to be wholly independent. Many of them are fine young people interesting and entertaining.

We feel perfectly secure here and sleep peacefully with windows and doors unbarred. Until my mother came, Miss Moseley, our little Comanche girl, and I often spent nights alone and enjoyed it too.

I enclose a picture of Geronimo in his fighting cap, also some Apache head bands made by a woman in this reservation.

With best wishes for your success and the perpetuation of the NEWS, I am
Sincerely,
MAUD ADKISON

The Polite Policeman.

It was crowded on the avenue, and was a constant stream of vehicles coming and going. In the middle of two of the most congested streets stood a police officer, tall and commanding, impeccably dressed and with an eye that compelled obedience. When the tide of travel struck thick, he would stand in the middle of the street and look out into the impassable stream of carriages and wagons. Evidently she wanted to get across. The gallantry of the big policeman took possession of him. He approached her and held out his hand.

"Don't be afraid, I'll see that you get across safely," he said. The old lady shook her head nervously and seemed more undecided than ever. Taking her arm, he started to lead her across, stopping the steady stream of passersby in wagons and carts. The old lady hung back, protesting. When the slow way to the other side was the only way, the policeman, the officer she had been holding her arm. She looked at him in a dazed way and said with some sharpness: "What on earth did you want to drag me across that road for? I had an errand to do on the other side!"—Detroit Free Press.

The Chiricahuas had always shown themselves veritable fiends in cruelty and ferocity, and now, after years of restraint, their war passion broke loose, and their hideous and bloody atrocities are too horrible to relate. So swift were their movements and so extended the range of their operations that when from Arizona, New Mexico and Northern Mexico were terror stricken. The military sprang to its duty nobly. First under Gen. Crook and later under Gen. Miles the campaign was carried on with a vigor that seems incredible. Names which a grateful nation has delighted to honor during this last eventful year and a half began to make themselves famous for gallant service among the Sierra Madres. Officers, Chaffee, Lawton and Leavenworth showed amid the hardness of the climate and the terrible qualities of courage, energy and generalship which contributed so much to the success of American arms before the fortifications of Santiago. All bear testimony to the terrible character of this war. The great ruggedness of the country combined with williness, endurance and desperation of the Apaches rendered military operations exceedingly difficult. It is reported that the women would bind their children and pack upon their backs and run from sixty to seventy-five miles a day, defying every effort of the military to overtake them.

After a year of the war the Chiricahuas surrendered to Gen. Crook, and five months later Geronimo and Naiche gave themselves up to Gen. Miles. By order from the Department not only the hostiles, but many friendly Chiricahuas and even men like Chato, Kieta, Martinez, who had fought most faithfully against the hostiles during the war, were transported to Florida and there imprisoned in the dungeons of old Fort Pickens. The damp climate of this place proving fatal to many of them they were finally

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BRECKENRIDGE NEWS.

STEPHENSPORT.

Weather continues cold. W. L. Blain went to Louisville, Monday.

Mrs. L. Brinsley is now occupying Hotel Midway.

Grover C. Jarrett went to Cloverport, Wednesday.

Will Lennion, of Hardinsburg, is at the Smith House.

Mrs. Livers and children are in Canfield this week.

Mrs. Dr. Napper is visiting her sister, Mrs. Robinson, of Louisville.

Mrs. Wm. Sargent spent Saturday with her sister, Mrs. Sheldman.

Mr. and Mrs. Shively spent the holidays with his parents in Owensboro.

Miss Sallie Hiner, of Louisville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Best, this week.

Miss Etta English, Hopkinsville, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. English.

Edward Payne came from the Commercial College, Lexington, for the holidays.

Mrs. John Bennett, of Louisville, and Mrs. Dr. Basham are guests at the Smith House.

H. S. English, Jr., left Friday for Hopkinsville, to accept a position with his brother, Mr. Lucy.

Miss D. E. Basham, Lodiburg, resumed her school duties Monday at Roberta's school house.

Miss Leona Pettit, of New Market, attended a pleasant stay with her uncle, Mr. Wm. Pettit, returned home Friday.

Mrs. Ella Waddington and son, Master Edgar Lee, spent the holidays with her mother, Mrs. Williams, Evansville.

The corpse of Mr. Luther Vittone, of Wayne, Ark., passed through town Friday, for interment in the Rome cemetery.

Quite a crowd from here attended the entertainment at Rome, Tuesday night, given by the A. O. U. W's. They reported a grand time.

Misses Bettie Lee Dix, of Owensboro, and Mabel Moormann, of Lexington, after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. T. Roberts, have returned to their homes.

Mr. File Hawkins, of Union Star, made a day visit to the depot, Saturday, to meet his little daughter, Leolah Belle, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Sargent.

Our little town was over shadowed, Sunday, when the news came from Norton's Infirmary, that our dear friend, Mrs. F. C. Ferry, was in such a critical condition and had a serious operation performed. But we are glad to say that she is doing very well and we hope to have her back with us in the near future. We miss her very much, nothing complete without her. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Miller, extend thanks to their many friends, for the kind consideration shown them in their deep sorrow by abstaining from all gaiety during the holidays. They realize that they have the heartfelt sympathy of our little town.

It takes but a minute to weep me tickling in the throat and to stop a cough by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. This remedy quickly cures all forms of throat and lung troubles. Harmless and pleasant to take. It prevents consumption. A famous specific for grippe and its after effects.—A. R. Fisher.

BALLTOWN.

(HELD FROM LAST WEEK)

Clarence Mattingly is some better. W. W. Whalen spent Christmas with his mother at Fortsville.

Burt Orum who has been in Evansville since last March has returned.

Mario Jackson, of Tar Fork, went to Hardinsburg to spend the holidays with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Ryan spent Christmas with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Mattingly.

Mrs. Della Jackson, of Tar Fork, who has been here with relatives for the past week has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Tau and two little children, of Owensboro, came up Sunday to be with their parents, Mr. Joseph Tau and Mr. W. R. Wethington during the holidays.

There were two new arrivals in the community last week. Mr. and Mrs. Chester Beavin, of this place and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Allen, of Hickory Lick, are the proud possessors of bouncing boys.

Christmas passed off quietly here. The merchants seem to be satisfied over the results of their sales. The farmers also have some encouragement. According to old signs a good crop year follows a white Christmas.

Little Ruby Hawkins, daughter of T. L. Hawkins, living near the Iron Hill fell from a horse and broke her arm recently. Dr. Howard was summoned and set the broken bone. She is getting along nicely.

Mr. J. Sheer, Sedalia, Mo., saved his child-life by One Minute Cough Cure. Doctors had given her up to die with croup. It's an infallible cure for coughs, colds, grippe, pneumonia, bronchitis and throat and lung troubles. Believes at once.—A. R. Fisher.

BRANDENBURG.

The young folks have had a fine time skating.

Miss Agnes Malin will return to Louisville this week.

Miss Ruth Phillips visited Miss Mary L. Datto last week.

Miss Ned Trent spent the holidays at home—Wolf Creek.

Miss Lena Nevitt will return from Louisville this week.

Misses Susie Elder and Ethel King spent the holidays at home.

School opened Jan. 2d. A number of new pupils will be in soon.

Mr. Fred Schene was the guest of Miss Winnie L. Woolfolk, last week.

Mrs. Mabel Hardin entertained a few young friends to dinner New Year's day.

Misses Susie Elder and Ethel King spent the holidays at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Shively spent the holidays with his parents in Owensboro.

Miss Sallie Hiner, of Louisville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Best, this week.

Miss Etta English, Hopkinsville, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. English.

Edward Payne came from the Commercial College, Lexington, for the holidays.

Mrs. John Bennett, of Louisville, and Mrs. Dr. Basham are guests at the Smith House.

H. S. English, Jr., left Friday for Hopkinsville, to accept a position with his brother, Mr. Lucy.

Miss D. E. Basham, Lodiburg, resumed her school duties Monday at Roberta's school house.

Miss Leona Pettit, of New Market, attended a pleasant stay with her uncle, Mr. Wm. Pettit, returned home Friday.

Mrs. Ella Waddington and son, Master Edgar Lee, spent the holidays with her mother, Mrs. Williams, Evansville.

The corpse of Mr. Luther Vittone, of Wayne, Ark., passed through town Friday, for interment in the Rome cemetery.

Quite a crowd from here attended the entertainment at Rome, Tuesday night, given by the A. O. U. W's. They reported a grand time.

Misses Bettie Lee Dix, of Owensboro, and Mabel Moormann, of Lexington, after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. T. Roberts, have returned to their homes.

Mr. File Hawkins, of Union Star, made a day visit to the depot, Saturday, to meet his little daughter, Leolah Belle, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Sargent.

Our little town was over shadowed, Sunday, when the news came from Norton's Infirmary, that our dear friend, Mrs. F. C. Ferry, was in such a critical condition and had a serious operation performed. But we are glad to say that she is doing very well and we hope to have her back with us in the near future. We miss her very much, nothing complete without her. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Miller, extend thanks to their many friends, for the kind consideration shown them in their deep sorrow by abstaining from all gaiety during the holidays. They realize that they have the heartfelt sympathy of our little town.

It takes but a minute to weep me tickling in the throat and to stop a cough by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. This remedy quickly cures all forms of throat and lung troubles. Harmless and pleasant to take. It prevents consumption. A famous specific for grippe and its after effects.—A. R. Fisher.

BALLTOWN.

(HELD FROM LAST WEEK)

Clarence Mattingly is some better. W. W. Whalen spent Christmas with his mother at Fortsville.

Burt Orum who has been in Evansville since last March has returned.

Mario Jackson, of Tar Fork, went to Hardinsburg to spend the holidays with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Ryan spent Christmas with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Mattingly.

Mrs. Della Jackson, of Tar Fork, who has been here with relatives for the past week has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Tau and two little children, of Owensboro, came up Sunday to be with their parents, Mr. Joseph Tau and Mr. W. R. Wethington during the holidays.

There were two new arrivals in the community last week. Mr. and Mrs. Chester Beavin, of this place and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Allen, of Hickory Lick, are the proud possessors of bouncing boys.

Christmas passed off quietly here. The merchants seem to be satisfied over the results of their sales. The farmers also have some encouragement. According to old signs a good crop year follows a white Christmas.

Little Ruby Hawkins, daughter of T. L. Hawkins, living near the Iron Hill fell from a horse and broke her arm recently. Dr. Howard was summoned and set the broken bone. She is getting along nicely.

Mr. J. Sheer, Sedalia, Mo., saved his child-life by One Minute Cough Cure. Doctors had given her up to die with croup. It's an infallible cure for coughs, colds, grippe, pneumonia, bronchitis and throat and lung troubles. Believes at once.—A. R. Fisher.

LODIBURG.

The new Year has come.

H. B. Johnson is on the sick list.

Mr. A. M. Hardin is able to get up again.

One of Edgar Adkison's children is very ill.

Joe Robertson, of Texas, is visiting in our community.

Born—to the wife J. W. Keys on the 14th, a 13 pound boy.

J. E. Hardin went to Irvington one day last week on business.

Mr. Grayson Payne was the guest of Miss Nannie Johnson Sunday.

Mrs. Patten, of Missouri, is visiting relatives in this neighborhood.

John Payne, of Cloverport, spent a day with his mother, Mrs. J. A. Payne.

J. E. Keys and family returned to their home after an extended visit to Lodiburg.

Lucy P. Yone and brother, Carl, were the guests of Paul and Willie Johnson a few days last week.

Sam Keys, wife and baby, spent Saturday and Sunday at Lodiburg the guests of his father, Mr. A. J. Keys.

Miss Gui French, of Chambers, Ky., is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Keys.

Henry Hardin and sister, Winifred, spent a few days last week with their sister, Mrs. Wm. H. Gibon, of Addison.

There was a small party Tom Robertson's Thursday night. It be music was furnished by the Payne boys' string band.

Mrs. T. Payne and Mrs. J. Payne, spent the Christmas holidays in Cloverport, the guests of their sister, Mrs. Mrs. Gibson.

Bush Stiff, Rowl Miller, George Bruse and Charles Norton arrived at Lodiburg from Missouri a few days ago to spend the Christmas holidays at home.

Public school at Jared's school-house closed Friday before Christmas with a nice treat for all, and to the sincere regret of both pupils and patrons. The pupils regret to see their teacher, Miss Medora P. Caldwell, leave them.

DeWitt's Little Eager Boys purify the blood, clean the liver, invigorate the system. Fresh liver pills for constipation and liver troubles.—A. R. Fisher.

HOLT.

(HELD FROM LAST WEEK)

Miss Susan Smith is visiting friends in Sample.

Miss Bettie Miller is visiting Miss Alice Board.

Miss Frieda Riedel is visiting friends in Cloverport.

Turkey and fruit cakes are numerous in Holt this Xmas.

Judge Mercer, of Hardinsburg, is the guest of the Holt school.

Miss Forrest Hardin, of Cloverport, is spending Xmas with her parents.

Mr. H. M. Fontaine is suffering with a bad arm caused from a bone felon.

Miss Mildred Fontaine and her dolls are visiting friends in Cloverport.

Mr. and Mrs. File Dehaven are visiting friends and relatives in Cloverport.

It is rumored that we are to have a quiet wedding in our neighborhood very soon.

Mr. Forest Haynes left Monday to spend the holidays at his home with his mother.

Mr. Andrew Coons was badly kicked several days ago by his horse, but he is on again.

Mr. Mitchell has received his barge of coal and the people are busy hauling their winter fuel.

Mr. and Mrs. Zack Hardin are spending several days with Mrs. Hardin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Blain.

Mr. Coons' two little grandchildren, Mattie and Sislye Critcher, of Owensboro, were up to attend the Xmas tree.

Mr. Harry Board, who is staying at "The Inn," Cloverport, is home for several days. We are glad to have you back, Harry.

Virgil H. Fontaine went down to Cloverport on Monday's train to be the guest of his little cousin, Frank and Wm. White, during Xmas.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. W. Lewis, of Louisville, spent Christmas at the home of their son, W. L. Lewis, who has been sick, was also home for the holidays.

In all probability such fine Christmas weather will not occur again in a generation—but all things in this mundane sphere come to an end sooner or later.

Our experience bears it out. The holiday season of '90 has gone into nameless oblivion except in memory.

In my letter some time ago I made mention of Mrs. Hobbs, of Hardin Co., coming here to make her home with her only child, Mr. James Blaine, who is in the service of our own kind, pleasant, gentle and a perfect lady. She has had deep sorrow which has only purified and refined her nature—the case with all noble characters.

The Lawton Matinee at Macaulay's Friday afternoon will be a very delightful performance. Shakespeare's tragedy "Macbeth" including the murder scene will be given. This a noble sentiment and the poet should be remembered by her class, but I failed to find out what she received.

Made Young Again.

One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks put him to bed with a cold.

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